

to the work, and in spite of the fact that this is a comparatively easy area to work. May I add that for the above remuneration the medical officer has to visit the hospital at least once a day, Sundays included? To earn £1 per day he must have at least sixty beds occupied every day. If he has more occupied beds than this, he only receives the £1 per day notwithstanding. If the Central Medical War Committee intends to press for only 10s. a day it will be acting adversely to the interests of the medical officers in, at any rate, this area—possibly in others; and in some cases men who are running small hospitals will gain at the expense of those who are putting in a great deal of time at larger hospitals.—I am, etc.,

W. H. CHESTERS,

Honorary Secretary, Bromley Local Medical War Committee.

Bromley, Feb. 24th.

## Obituary.

F. M. SANDWITH, C.M.G., M.D., F.R.C.P.,

LATE CONSULTING PHYSICIAN, EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN FORCE.

DR. F. M. SANDWITH died suddenly, on February 17th, at Bournemouth, where he had gone for the benefit of his health after serving for two years as consulting physician in Egypt to the Eastern Mediterranean Force with the temporary rank of colonel.

Fleming Mant Sandwith was born in 1853, the second son of Colonel J. W. F. Sandwith. He was educated at Charterhouse and St. Thomas's Hospital, and took the diploma of M.R.C.S. in 1876 and that of L.R.C.P.Lond. in the following year. In 1893 he graduated M.D.Durh., and became F.R.C.P. in 1900. He saw a great deal of service in various wars. He was an ambulance surgeon in the Turco-Serbian war of 1876, and in the Russo-Turkish campaign in 1877-8; he was present at the fighting at Shipka Pass, and served on Baker Pasha's staff during his retreat across the Rhodope Mountains. In 1883 he went to Egypt to combat a cholera epidemic, and acted as vice-director of the Public Health Department of the Egyptian Government until 1885. He was then appointed professor of medicine in the Egyptian Government Medical School, and physician to the Kasr-el-Ainy Hospital, Cairo. In 1900 he became senior physician to the Imperial Yeomanry Hospital at Pretoria, and served throughout the South African war. He was the author of *Medical Diseases of Egypt and Egypt as a Winter Resort*, and when he settled in London maintained his keen interest in tropical diseases. He was lecturer on tropical diseases at St. Thomas's Hospital, and was a lecturer also in the London School of Tropical Medicine, as well as senior physician to the Albert Dock Hospital. He held the Chair of Gresham Professor of Physic in the City of London. He was a member of many medical societies at home and abroad; he was president of the Section of Tropical Medicine at the annual meeting of the British Medical Association in London in 1910, having been vice-president at Leicester in 1905. He delivered the Lettsomian Lectures at the Medical Society of London on dysentery in 1914, and wrote many papers on the prevention and treatment of tropical diseases. In the earlier part of the war he was physician to King George's Hospital. In 1916 he received the C.M.G. in recognition of his services in Egypt. He married the daughter of Dr. Humphrey Sandwith, of Kars, who survives him, with two sons—one a lieutenant in the navy, the other still a schoolboy—and two daughters, the elder of whom is married to Squadron Commander Maude, R.N.A.S.

The above is a brief account of Dr. Sandwith's medical career, but we would add a few words about "the man" rather than "the doctor." For those who really knew him there was a charm about his personality which greatly endeared him to his friends. Very quiet, almost reserved in manner, with a half-cynical pose which was much more assumed than real and which was relieved by a most delightful sense of humour, he was one of the kindest of men, always ready to help, saying little or nothing about it, and never grudging trouble in doing it. He had a wonderful power of sympathy and of looking at things from the point of view of those who sought his advice—a power which greatly added to his usefulness in the world.

His health latterly had not been good, and some time ago he underwent a severe operation, from which, however,

he made a good recovery. But he felt the strain of the last two years in Egypt, and the heat, which was more than usually intense, greatly taxed his strength. When he returned home about two months ago his friends could not fail to recognize that he was worn and jaded. He was still anxious to work, and his retirement from the army was a great disappointment to him; but he took it quietly with a smile, and in the true spirit of a soldier. He died gently in his sleep—a happy ending to a strenuous life.

DR. JAMES WATT BLACK, consulting obstetric physician to Charing Cross Hospital, died at Crockham Hill Place, Edenbridge, on February 22nd. Dr. Black was born in 1840. He was the son of Mr. James Black, J.P., of Knock, Banffshire. He received the greater part of his professional education in Edinburgh, but studied also in Paris, Vienna, and Berlin. He obtained the diplomas of L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S.Edin. in 1862, and graduated M.D.Edin. in the same year, being awarded the gold medal for his thesis; he had previously graduated in Arts at King's College, Aberdeen. In 1869 he became M.R.C.P.Lond., and was elected a Fellow in 1881. During the first five years after graduation he acted as private assistant to Sir James Y. Simpson, whose obstetrical and gynaecological works he subsequently edited. In 1869 Dr. Watt Black was appointed obstetric physician and lecturer at Charing Cross Hospital. In later years he acted as examiner in midwifery to the Royal College of Physicians, London, and the University of Oxford. Dr. Watt Black took an active part for many years in the work of the Obstetrical Society of London. He was president in 1891 and 1892, and his chief contribution to the Society's *Transactions* was on "Puerperal fever and septic poisoning." He was vice-president of the Section of Obstetric Medicine at the annual meetings of the British Medical Association in 1878 at Bath, and in 1895 in London. Beyond the edition of Sir James Y. Simpson's collected works he published little. During his years of active practice he gained a high reputation as a skilful and conscientious practitioner, and his genuine kindness won him many friends.

THE death occurred on January 28th, at the age of 73, of DR. JAMES ROBINSON, of Ulverston, one of the oldest active practitioners in the North of England. Dr. Robinson was a native of Ulverston, and studied medicine at Anderson's College and the University of Glasgow. After obtaining the qualifications of L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S.Edin., and the L.S.A., in 1866, he served as house-surgeon to the Glasgow Royal Infirmary and Lying-in Hospital, and to the Carlisle Infirmary. Returning to Ulverston, he held for many years the post of medical officer to the local workhouse, and was honorary surgeon to the cottage hospital from its foundation in the early seventies. He took a keen interest in all local affairs and institutions, especially in the Volunteer movement. He was one of the earliest members of the Ulverston detachment, and retired with the rank of honorary surgeon-major. Of his six surviving children one is in medical practice at Gateshead.

ON February 4th Dr. T. ARNOLD JOHNSTON died at his residence, Leicester, at the early age of 37 years. A native of Ulster, he was educated at Belfast and at Edinburgh University, where he had a brilliant career, gaining many scholastic distinctions. He graduated M.B., Ch.B.Edin. in 1907 and M.D. in 1910. After holding resident appointments at Edinburgh, Bradford, and Leicester, he started consulting practice in the last-named town, specializing in bacteriology. He was appointed on the honorary staff of the Royal Infirmary as pathologist, and later as assistant physician. In addition he was pathologist to the Borough Mental Hospital and to the 5th Northern General Hospital. Dr. Johnston fell ill immediately after his marriage in 1915, being the victim of an injection acquired in bacteriological work. After many months he apparently recovered and resumed work, but a chronic meningitis supervened, which eventually proved fatal. Intellectually gifted, he was cheerful and kindly, and very popular professionally and socially. His early death is deeply regretted by his colleagues in Leicester, and much sympathy is felt for his widow and for his mother.